. XIX MAY 1929 No. 8

MAY 13 1929

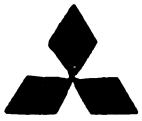
THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED 1910

President:
on S. Hirayama, P.C.

A
Representative Monthly
of Things Japanese

Digitized by Google



The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed. Y. 50,000,000.00
Reserve Fund . . . 34,000,000.00

CHAIRMAN: MANZO KUSHIDA

Managing Directors:
Kiyoshi Sejimo, Takeo Kato, Toru Otobe

Head Office:

Yayesu-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Branches, Home:

Fukagawa (Tokyo)	Tokyo Kaijo Building (Tokyo)
Marunouchi Building (Tokyo)	Nihombashi (Tokyo)
Yotsuya (Tokyo)	Komagome (Tokyo)
Osaka, Nakanoshima (Osaka)	Semba (Osaka)
Nishinagahori (Osaka)	Kobe, Sannomiya (Kobe)

Kyoto Nagoya Otaru

Branches Overseas:

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 2, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
LONDON OFFICE: No. 3, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, London, E.C. 3
NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 120, Broadway, New York

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A HELPFUL INTERPRETER OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for May, 1929

1. H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester's Visit 393
2. King George's Visit to Japan: Reminiscences 400
3. Foreign Capital in Japan 407
4. Genre Pictures and Representative Painters 417
5. The Japanese and the Outer World 427
6. Industrial Views of Japanese Industry 439
7. Japanese Life Insurance 442
8. Around the Hibachi 456
9. With the Red Cross of Japan 461
10. The Editor's Diary 462

Subscriptions:

In the Japanese Empire, Gratuitous, per year in advance - Yen 5.50
In Foreign Countries, Gratuitous, per year in advance - - $ 3.00
Single Copy- - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 sen (25 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 9 Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Agents:

Maruzen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Syoten-do, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama and Shanghai
E. P. Dutton and Brown, London
Brentano's, New York and Paris
A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Smith and McCance, Boston, Mass.
Kilburn Book-Type, Trenton, N.J.
G. P. Putnam and Co., New York
N. K. K. Journal Co., Sydney, N.S.W.
Fast and Book Society, Bombay
C. E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt.
The Yard Rubber Stamp Co., Kuala Lumpur,
F.M. States

All Rights Reserved

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for May, 1929

1. H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester's Visit 303
2. King George's Visit to Japan: Reminiscences 306
3. Foreign Capital in Japan 309
4. Genre Pictures and Representative Painters 314
5. The Japanese and the Outer World 317
6. Bird's-Eye View of Japanese Industry 320
7. Japanese Life Insurance 322
8. Around the Hibachi 326
9. With the Red Cross of Japan 331
10. The Editor's Diary 332

Subscriptions:

In the Japanese Empire, (postpaid) per year in advance - *Yen* 5.50
In Foreign Countries, (postpaid) per year in advance - - $ 3.00
Single Copy- - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 sen (25 cents)

Foreign subscriptions should be remitted by P.O. or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co., 6 Itchome Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agents:

Marusen Company, Tokyo
Kyo-Bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kawase Nisaindo, Kobe
Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama and Shanghai
B. F. Stevens and Brown, London
Brentano's, New Yor and Paris
A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Smith and McCance, Boston, Mass.
Kho Hock-Tye, Penang, S. S.
G. E. Stechert and Co., New York
N. S. W. Bookstall Co., Sydney N. S. W.
Tract and Book Society, Bombay
C. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Bombay.
Federal Rubber Stamp Co., Kuala Lumpor, F.M. States

All Rights Reserved

Digitized by Google

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

The British Prince comes to Japan this month, representing his Royal Father, to confer the Order of the Garter on His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Digitized by Google

Dr. K. Yamagiwa being congratulated by the German Ambassador in Tokyo on the conferment on him of a high honor from the Munich University for cancer research. Count Goto, one of the most noted and active public men in Japan, who died last month from haemorrhage, is seen second from the left in the front row.

Mr. Avenol, high official of the League of Nations, welcomed on his arrival in Tokyo, on his recent visit to Japan.

Digitized by Google

The Carpi Italian Grand Opera Company, who played at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, in March, welcomed on their arrival by Mr. K. Yamamoto, managing director, and actresses, of the Imperial Theatre.

Ready for the Tango-no-Sekku, or Boys' Festival, on May 5.

UNIV. OF MICH.

Digitized by Google

The new speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Mosuke Kawahara. He succeeds Mr. H. Motoda, who resigned following disturbances on the floor of the House during the last session.

Aerial mail service inaugurated between Tokyo, west Japan, Chosen and Dairen on April 1.

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XIX MAY, 1929 No. 8

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester's Visit

THE people of Japan are overjoyed to have the opportunity to extend the heartiest welcome to H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, on his coming here on his mission to present to His Majesty the Emperor the Order of the Garter, on behalf of his father, His Majesty King George V.

The pleasure of the Japanese nation at being thus able to entertain such a prominent member of the British Royal House is enhanced by the fact of the close and long-standing friendship between the two countries. Moreover, the Prince comes to Japan at a season of the year when he will see her at her best.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester left England with his suite on March 26 on the steamship Morea, by which he proceeds as far as Hongkong, via Suez. At Hongkong he transfers to H. M. S. Suffolk, a new 10,000 ton crusier, by which he comes direct to Yokohama, where he is due early in the morning of May 2.

The Suffolk participated in the Imperial Enthronement naval review off Yokohama, last November. Her commander is Captain Neil O'Neill, and she has a complement of 650 officers and men.

A torpedo-destroyer flotilla will meet the Suffolk at the entrance of Tokyo Bay, and will escort it to Yokohama, where other Japanese men-of-war in the harbour will fire a salute.

H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, with the reception committee, will reach Yokohama at 8:30 a.m., and, after the British warship comes alongside the quay, will welcome the Duke on board the ship.

At 9:30 a.m. the royal guest and his suite will disembark and immediately take a special train. A naval guard of honor and a band will line up, and the latter will play the British national anthem.

The Commander of the Yokosuka Admiralty, naval officers higher in rank than commanders of the warships in port, the Commander of the Tokyo Garrison, the Commander of the First Army Division, the Commander of the Tokyo Bay fortifications, the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, the Mayor of Yokohama, the Director of the Customhouse and British residents will welcome the Duke.

His Majesty the Emperor will proceed to Tokyo Station to receive his guest, accompanied by all the Princes of the Blood, the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the members

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

of the cabinet, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard, the Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmerie, the Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police, the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture and the Mayor of Tokyo.

An infantry company commanded by a battalion commander, with a military band, will form the guard of honor and the British national anthem will be played on the arrival of the royal train.

The avenue from Tokyo Station to the Kasumigaseki Palace, where the Duke will reside, is to be lined by troops.

The carriage of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Chichibu will be escorted by an Imperial Bodyguard cavalry company under command of a cavalry captain.

On the following day the solemn ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the Garter is to take place in the main hall of the Chiyoda Palace. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester will be in the full dress of a cavalry captain, and will leave the Kasumigaseki Palace at 10 a.m. in a ceremonial carriage sent by the Imperial Household. The carriage will enter the main gate of the palace over the Nijubashi, or Double Bridge. Baron Hayashi, former Ambassador to Great Britain, will be in attendance on the royal guest, while the Earl of Airlie and the other members of the royal suite as well as the Japanese reception committee will take other ceremonial carriages.

T. I. H. Prince Chichibu and Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's brothers, and all the Princes of the Blood will be present at the ceremony, as will the British Ambassador, other envoys and their staffs, Fleet-Admirals Togo and Yamamoto, all field-marshals, Premier Baron Tanaka, President of the Privy Council Baron Kuratomi, Minister of the Imperial Household Count Makino, all Ministers of State and other statesmen accorded treatment due to their previous high offices.

His Majesty the Emperor will wear the full dress of Generalissimo, and will be preceded by Viscount Okabe, Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, and followed by Dr. Ikki, Imperial Household Minister, Admiral Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, and General Nara, Chief Aide-de-Camp. He will make his appearance in the main hall at 11 a m.

Thus the rare ceremony of the presentation of the highest British order will be performed.

Immediately after the ceremony His Majesty will go to the Kasumigaseki Palace to thank the Duke of Gloucester.

The following is the schedule of the royal guest's sojourn in this country from May 4, as published by the Imperial Board of Ceremonies:

May 4.—Duke of Gloucester will be present at a luncheon given in his honour by the Minister of the Navy at the Suikosha Naval Club; then at a garden party at the Imperial Gardens in Shinjuku to be held under the auspices of the Japan-British Association; in the evening at a banquet given by the British Ambassador.

May 5.—This being Sunday the Duke will go to church in the morning; then he will attend a luncheon given by the Japanese graduates of Cambridge and Oxford Universities; in the afternoon he will pay respects at the Meiji and Yasukuni

Digitized by Google

Shrines; in the evening he will be present at a dinner given in his honour by Baron Mitsui and will enjoy a *No* dance and other entertainments.

May 6.—The Duke will go to Narashino where he will witness riding exercises of the Cavalry School; a luncheon will be given in his honour by the Minister of War; in the evening he will take dinner at the British Embassy.

May 7.—The Royal guest will pay his respects at the Tama Mausoleum of the late Emperor Taisho; he will attend a luncheon given by Prince Tokugawa when he will see Japanese wrestling contests; in the afternoon he will be present at a garden party given under the auspices of British residents in Japan, at the British Embassy; in the evening he will be present at a dinner and ball given by the Foreign Minister.

May 8.—In the daytime the Duke probably will play golf and in the evening will give a banquet at the Kasumigaseki Palace ; later he will be present at a ball at the British Embassy.

May 9.—This being the last day of his formal visit, the Duke will go to the Imperial Palace to bid farewell in the morning ; in the afternoon His Majesty will make a formal farewell call at the Kasumigaseki Palace ; in the evening a banquet will be given by H.I.H. Prince Higashi Fushimi.

The program for the duke's visit after May 10 will be as follows :

May 10.—Nikko.

May 11.—Lake Chuzenji.

May 12.—From Nikko to Odawara by train, then to Miyanoshita, Hakoné, by motor car.

May 13.—From Miyanoshita to Lake Shoji at the foot of Mt. Fuji.

May 14.—From Lake Shoji to Gotemba, then to Kyoto.

May 15 and 16.—Kyoto.

May 17.—From Kyoto to Nara in the evening.

May 18.—In the evening from Nara to Kure Admiralty.

May 19.—Kure Admiralty, Etajima Naval Acudemy and Miyajima, by the cruiser Oi.

May 20.—From Miyajima to Kobe, by the same cruiser.

May 21.—From Kobe to Gifu via Osaka ; at Gifu, cormorant fishing: at night to Inuyama Castle.

May 22.—From Nagoya to Yokohama.

May 23.—Kamakura in the forenoon: in the afternoon the Duke departs from Yokohama.

H. R. H. Prince Henry was born on March 31, 1900, and is the third son of His Majesty King George V. His father conferred on him the historic title of Duke of Gloucester in 1928. He has the military rank of captain of cavalry, to which he was promoted in 1927.

The Prince's education was acquired at the famous public school of Eton, the British Royal Military Academy, and Cambridge University. At one time he was attached as an officer to the 60th Regiment, which has a history of 250 years.

Great interest is taken by the Duke in all outdoor activities, especially polo, golf, riding, and shooting. It is said that he is particularly anxious to see Japanese fencing and jujitsu contests, for which his visit to this country will give him an admirable opportunity.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

King George's Visit to Japan: Reminiscences

Digitized by Google

King George's Visit to Japan: Reminiscences

THAT His Majesty King George V is sending his third son, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, as his representative to Japan to confer on His Majesty the Emperor the Order of the Garter, the highest decoration of the British Empire, is profoundly appreciated by all Japanese.

Especially on account of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the gracious act of the British Sovereign will be reciprocated by the equally warm welcome to his son in Japan.

The course of His Majesty King George's critical illness during the past winter was watched with the greatest anxiety by the people of this country, who, accordingly, rejoice now that it seems that he is fully on the road to complete recovery.

This, and the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, recall reminiscences of His Majesty the King's visit, with his elder brother, Prince Albert, to Japan, 48 years ago.

The King of England was then 15 years of age. His visit to this couutry seems to have given him a very good impression; for when His Majesty the Emperor of Japan visited London, while Crown Prince, in May, 1921, the King remarked that many years had passed since he visited beautiful Japan when he was younger than the Japanese Prince, and he could not forget the cordial reception given to him and his brother by the wise Emperor Meiji, whose name was identical with glorious new Japan, and by the Emperor's people.

On the morning of October 24, 1881, the princes, with four British warships, entered Yokohama. The ships were looked on with wonder by the Japanese people, as huge vessels coming from the most powerful naval country in the world. It was only four years after the civil war in 1877, and their minds were not yet quite settled. Moreover, the question of the establishment of the Diet was bringing about a ministerial crisis.

The Emperor Meiji left Tokyo on July 30 of that year, and came back on October 11, after a tour through Yamagata and Akita Prefectures and Hokkaido. On the very day of his return, Councillors Munenori Terajima, Aritomo Yamagata, Hirobumi Ito and Kiyotaka Kuroda addressed a memorial to him proposing the establishment of the Imperial Diet. This proposal was readily approved by the Emperor, and the Imperial Rescript was issued on the following day for the institution of the Imperial Diet in 1890.

Councillor Shigenobu Okuma, holding a radical view of the question, and advocating the establishment of the Diet at an earlier date, resigned on the issue of the Rescript, as he had been embarrassed by a quorrel with Councillor Kuroda, who took the side of the moderates over the question.

At this time, the four British warships visited this country. It created a sensation among the Japanese people, some of whom even talked such nonsense as that

Digitized by Google

Councillor Okuma was attempting internal trouble in league with the British warships and that the princes of England being on one of the warships was a lie. Such things seem ridiculous now, when we think of them after half a century.

Prince Higashi-Fushimi (later Prince Akihito Komatsu) in the capacity of chairman of the reception committee, accompanied by Navy Minister Sumiyoshi Kawamura, stayed in Yokohama from the night before the day of the arrival of the British warships, to welcome the two young British princes, and as soon as they arrived, he went out to greet the Royal guests.

Their Royal Highnesses landed at once and visited the Tokai Admiralty, after which they took the 11.10 A.M. train from Yokohama and arrived at Shimbashi at noon. At Shimbashi Station, they were welcomed by twenty-eight of the highest government officials, including Imperial Household Minister Tokudaiji, Vice-Admiral Ito, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, and Governor Matsuda of Tokyo Prefecture, ordinary people not being permitted even to be in the neighbourhood of the station.

Their Royal Highnesses greeted each official, and left the station for the Enryokwan, which was chosen as theire hotel. Prince Albert drove in the same coach with Prince Higashi-Fushimi and Prince George with Imperial Household Minister Tokudaiji, escorted by horsemen of the Imperial Guard, a squadron of which was ordered to guard the hotel.

At 2 P. M. on the 26th, the day after their arrival at Yokohama, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Imperial Palace and met the Emperor Meiji and the Empress. After they came back to their hotel, they went out to take dinner at the Seiyoken Restaurant at Ueno. In their hotel were cooks from the Imperial Household Department to serve them, but it was suspected they could not prepare dishes to suit the princes.

That night they saw, in the hall of the hotel, a performance by Jusuke Hanayagi, a master dancer. He was 60 years old. His mature art aroused the admiration of the Royal guests and their attendants.

At 7 P. M. on the 27th a dinner was given in the Imperial Palace in honor of the princes. When they reached the palace, a military band played some European pieces, and as they went through the corridor, a court band played Yamato, or old Japanese, music, which seemed to much interest them.

From this day on they were busily engaged. They saw a review of troops held at the Hibiya parade ground by the Emperor, polo by young peers at the mansion of Prince Higashi-Fushimi, the firing of shells by boys of the academy at the Navy Department, sailing by the same boys, and a display of fire-works. They visited the Imperial Museum at Uyeno Park. They hunted wild duck in the grounds of Marquis Kuroda with Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Prince Kan-in, Prince Yamashina and Navy Minister Kawamura. They each caught five or six birds, and were much pleased. Today this place is a busy street in the centre of Tokyo, but fifty years ago it was a wild duck hunting ground! They were also shown a military drill in the time-honoured Ogasawara style at the Fukiage ground of the Imperial Palace and a

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

display of fire-works at the military arsenal at Akabane. Fire-works were then a pride of the Japanese, and they seem to have struck the fancy of the young princes; for they were often displayed during their stay. An old-timer says that the princes did not clap their hands at the sight of any thing shown them, except the fire-works, seeing which Navy Minister Kawamura ordered their display at every chance.

In the meantime the Emperor Meiji and the Empress visited the princes at the Enryo-kwan.

The princes stayed six days in Tokyo, and then returned to their ship on the 30th. Prince Higashi-Fushimi went with them to the ship in the capacity of deputy of the Emperor, while Prince Iwakura saw them off at Shimbashi Station and Prince Yamashina went with them to Yokohama as deputy for the Imperial family.

On that day, in Yokohama, the princes saw a regatta held by resident Englishmen in the daytime, and in the evening they went on board the ship. Fire-works were again set off on the bluff, and it was continued throughout the night. The city was crowded with people coming to see the display of fire-works.

On the 31st the Emperor Meiji visited the princes' ship with Prince Arisugawa, Prince Higashi-Fushimi and Prince Kita-shirakawa, taking the 7 A. M. train from Shimbashi, and then, with his guests, saw at the Boat Race Club on the Bund a regatta held between British and Japanese sailors.

The princes left Yokohama on the morning of November 1. The day was fine, when warships put out to sea, leaving their black smoke on the blue sky of Yokohama. Prince Higashi-Fushimi went with Their Royal Highnesses to Kobe, on the same ship with them.

The ships entered Kobe on the evening of the 3rd. The princes at once landed and visited the local governor, accompanied by the British Consul. On the 4th they did not land. On the 5th they saw the sights of Osaka and Kyoto. On the 7th they visited the Shoso-in Temple at Nara.

The princes left Kobe for home at 5 A. M. on November 12.

Digitized by Google

Foreign Capital in Japan

(III)

Japan Steel Works

IN Japan's iron and steel industry the Japan Steel Works occupies a preëminent position. The Japan Steel Works is a corporation with Mitsui and British capital, founded in November, 1907. It started its undertaking in January, 1911. It was organised as a joint operation of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company under Mitsui's management and Armstrong and Vickers of Great Britain. At the outset the contract entered into was very favourable to Japan, which was not attributable only to Mitsui's efforts but to the backing given by the Imperial Japanese Navy from the viewpoint of national defence. In March, 1907, Mr. Noble of Armstrongs came to Japan for arranging the contract of investment of capital. According to the preliminary contract entered into it was decided that (1) the capital should be Yen 10,000,000, which was to be half each Japanese and British; (2) unless with mutual understanding, shares should never be transferred elsewhere; (3) the number of the directors should be divided equally between Japan and Great Britain, and another to be nominated on mutual consent of both the Japanese and English members of the Board; (4) the corporation should undertake all kinds of industries in steel, raw materials for which were to be supplied not only by the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company but by British enterprise; (5) the British side should grant using various patents for the manufacture of steel, while some English experts might be sent to Japan, if necessary; and (6) the right of sale of the manufactures of Armstrong and Vickers in Japan should be granted to the newly organized corporation. These British interests owned various patents for steel products in addition to those pertaining to shipbuilding, being recognised authorities in the latter, for that reason, it was advantageous for Japan to cooperate with the English capitalists, particularly in the aftermath of the Russo-Japanese War. The Works' business, however, was far from being successful, and before the Great War no dividend was paid. Even during the boom following the war, the Works was able to give only a 15 per cent. dividend. Especially, the naval disarmament carried out in 1921 was a blow to the Works, which was further accentuated by the slackness of trade in iron and steel, the result being that the Works has paid no dividend since 1925. Not merely the concern itself, but the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, one of the greatest sharholders, have been thrown into difficulties. The Works' capital was augmented to Yen 15,000,000 in 1909, and again increased to Yen 30,000,000 in 1916, amounting to 60,000 shares, of Yen 500 each. The distribution of domestic and foreign capital is as below: —

(Unit: Yen 1,000)

	Stock	Paid-up	Ratio
Hokkaido Colliery & Steampship Co.	29,350	14,675	49
Mitsui Mining Co.	7,500	3,750	13
Mitsui Gomei Kaisha	7,350	3,675	12
Armstrong Co.	7,175	3,587	12
Vickers Co.	7,175	3,587	12
21 Other Shareholders	1,450	725	2
Total	60,000	30,000	100

Digitized by Google

Foreign Capital in Japan

(III)

Digitized by Google

Japan General Motors

Japan General Motors

The Japan General Motors Company, Limited, of Osaka, is a branch of the American General Motors Company. It was founded in 1927, capitalised at Yen 4,000,000, the full amount of which is paid up. All the stock is owned by General Motors of America, being only nominally a Japanese corporation by virtue of the Commercial Code of Japan. The reason for organising it as an independent corporation was to avoid complications in the procedure of its formation to facilitate payment of taxes, and other consideration. Although its capital is Yen 4,000,000 nominally, the real amount invested is more than Yen 10,000,000.

Two Ford Companies

Mr. Ford, the "Motor Car King," has extended his enterprise to Japan in the shape of the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., whose assembly plant is located at Yokohama. The company was established at the end of 1925 with American capital of Yen 8,000,000. The business consists in assembling in Japan Ford cars parts imported from the United States. Operations were carried on in a temporary plant at first, but a new building has recently been completed at Koyasu, Yokohama, at the cost of Yen 3,000,000, which is now in operation.

The Ford Financihg Corporation was founded last year, with a capital amounting to Yen 200,000. It discounts notes of dealers in this country and facilitates sales on monthly instalments.

Japan-American Glass Manufacturing Company

Since its establishment in November, 1918, this Company has been operated with American capital, and was organised by the cooperation of the Libby Owens Sheet Glass Company of the United States, Sumitomo, Mitsubishi and others. Of the starting capital of Yen 3,000,000, paid up in full, Liby Owens Company invested Yen 1,200,000, estimated value of its method of glass manufacture and patent rights on glass-making machinery, for which the American firm received 18,000 shares, fully paid up, and the rest of the capital in cash. Yen 1,000,000 out of the remaining Yen 2,100,000 was divided into half each between Mitsubishi and the Asahi Glass Manufacturing Company, a Sumitomo subsidiay, while the remainder was subscribed by the general public. Under these circumstances, the American capital of this corporation not is an investment in cash, but represents the American firm's patents. In the first half of 1626 the Owens Bottle Machine Company, a companion concern of the Libby Owens Sheets Glass Company, bought 127 shares of the Japanese glass company, but they were sold to Libby Owens in the second half of the same year, which means that in the latter part of 1926 the stock held by Owens aggregated 18,127, more than 30 per cent. of the total capital.

The capital became Yen 4,000,000, being increased by Yen 1,000,000, in February, last year. In the distribution of capital, 6,041 new shares were offered, at the ratio of one new share to three old shares. The amount paid on the new share being Yen 12.50, Owens investment as compared with the aggregate capital as follows:—

Total Capital (Unit: Yen 1,000)
Shares Held by Owens

Digitized by Google

	Yen 4,000	—
Shares Old	60,000	18,127
New	20,000	6,041
Old	Yen 50.00	50.00
(paid-up) New	12,50	12.50
Total paid-up (Unit: Yen 1,000)	3,250	981

As for the business result, it has been unsatisfactory since the outset. Although it turned better toward 1923, being able for some time to obtain an annual not profit of more than 27 per cent., the business again became worse, and it is now in a very adverse condition. Under these circumstances, such a low rate of dividend as 5 per cent. was declared for three consecutive terms from the latter half fiscal year of 1925. The company was forced in 1922 to make a sweeping change in the board of directors, surrendering the real authority of management to Sumitomo, resulting in the delivery of new stock specially at the ratio of three old shares to two new shares, on the occasion of the last increase of capital. As for the American capital, however, there has been no change except the facts already referred to; Owens still owning more than 30 per cent. of the aggregate capital. It is expected that the company's relations with Owens will be tightened on the completion of the new factory building.

Asahi Rayon Weaving Company

German capital is finding its way into this corporation, which was caused by obtaining more than twenty kinds of patents in connection with the manufacture of rayon, together with the industrial right and monopolising the right of sale of the manufactures in the Oriental market, from Grantz Stoff, noted German rayon manufacturing concern, on the foundation of the Company. Such rights and patents were bought at Yen 900,000, offering 20 per cent. of the total shares to the German firm, as compensation. For this reason, the Company may not be described as an organisation with investment in cash, in the strict sense of the words. The capital, at the outset was Yen 2,000,000 and increased to Yen 4,000,000 in the latter half of 1924, and the shares held by Grantz Stoff were less than Yen 800,000.

		1st Half, 1923	2nd Half, 1924	1st Half, 1926
Shares	Old	8,000	8,000	8,000
	New	—	8,000	8,000
Shared (paid-up)	Old	Y. 50.00	Y. 50.00	Y. 50.00
	New	—	25.00	50.00
Total paid-up (Unit: Yen 1,000)		400	600	800

The German company's investment actually amounts to Yen 900,000, as a result of a special contract providing that until the German firm's paid-up amount reaches Yen 900,000 that paid-up sum is to be assumed by the Japanese company, as the price of the patent rights.

Later the capital was again doubled to Yen 8,000,000 in the second half of 1926, when the above amount, Yen 900,000 was paid up in full, in addition to which another Yen 300,000 was increased over the capital. The business condition at the end of the former half fiscal year of 1928 was as shown below:—

Capital:
Yen 8,000,000 (Yen 6,000,000 paid up)
Shares Owned by Grantz Stoff:
16,000 New and Old Each
Payment per Share:
Yen 50.00 (Old); Yen 25.00 (New)
Total Paid up: Yen 1,200,000

Digitized by Google

Yen 4,000	—
Shares (£5) 60,000	15,[illegible]
Yen 20,000	9,[illegible]
[illegible] Yen 80,000	50,000
[illegible] Yen [illegible]	12,50
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Yen [illegible]	5,[illegible]50

[illegible] ...ese enterprises [illegible] ...ously, at [illegible] ...ed to [illegible] ...ed on [illegible] ...ilitary [illegible] ...ward [illegible] ...ness, and [illegible] ...or some time to obtain an annual but [illegible] ...t may be that in [illegible] ...ese cases the [illegible] ...s again become wo..., and it is [illegible] ...in a very [illegible] ...dition. Even or [illegible] ...ese cases [illegible] ...ness on a low rate of [illegible] ...ed to [illegible] ...ed and the [illegible] ...ve to the latter [illegible] ...ed was [illegible] ...23. The [illegible] ...ology [illegible] ...ere [illegible] ...22 to [illegible] ...e corresponding [illegible] ...ere in the hand of [illegible] ...ers, and [illegible] ...ding the real [illegible] ...ness en[illegible] ...ness, [illegible] ...ere, in the case [illegible] ...ness of [illegible] ...ork so [illegible] ...ly as the [illegible] ...ere [illegible] ...ness, [illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ion of the [illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness, [illegible] ...ns for [illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness, there has been no [illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness already [illegible] ...ness; Osaka still [illegible] ...ness more than 30 per cent. of the [illegible] ...ness capital. It is [illegible] ...ness that the [illegible] ...ness company's [illegible] ...ness with Osaka will be [illegible] ...ness on the completion of the new [illegible] ...ness building.

Asahi Boyon Wenyu & Company

[illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness is [illegible] ...ness in this [illegible] ...ness, which [illegible] ...ness was caused by [illegible] ...ness flaring [illegible] ...ness more than twenty kinds of [illegible] ...ness patents in connection with the manufacture of [illegible] ...ness, together with the industrial right [illegible] ...ness and monopolising the right of sale of the [illegible] ...ness manufactures in the Oriental market,

[illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness [illegible] ...ness [

That is to say, today Ozaki's investment amount has reached Yen 1,200,000. As to dividends, none was declared for the first five terms since the company's foundation; from the first half of 1917 a 12 per cent. dividend has been declared, and since the seventh term a 15 per cent. dividend has been declared. The company pulled out from Ozaki's help at the end of last year, at reached Yen 501,000. Hirose Bunnei Maru, one of the Ozakian direction, represents Ozaki's capital participation.

It is planned to again double the capital of the company to increase it to Yen 10,000,000, when the old section of the company, retaining the Naka-da mill, may under consideration. With regard to this matter, it is said that Ozaki is in favour of it, declaring that it will give a profitable opportunity. In the event of the increase of capital being carried into effect, the shares held by the Ozaki house will be increased proportionately. And, if payment for the stock is carried out in addition to the collection of the unpaid capital, the relationship between the Ozakian firm and Ozaki will assuredly become close.

Daido Match Company

In order to compete with the Nashi Match Company and to avoid too keen competition with unpaid Swedish goods, this company was established in September two years ago with a view of the following three matters:—

	Established	Original Capital paid-up	Yen
Tozo Match Co.	1916	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nippon Match Co.	1918	10,000,000	10,000,000
Kosenshia	1925	80,000	80,000

The greater part of the capital of the Nippon Match Company and Kosenshia was Swedish investment, whereas the Tozo Match Company was purely Japanese. The newly founded Daido Company was capitalized at Yen 6,000,000, fully paid up. As the outset, the assignment of the shares, 120,000 in the aggregate, being 20,000 for the Swedish capitalists, 50,000 for the Tozo, 40,000 for the Nippon, and the remaining 10,000 for the Kosenshia. Later upon absorption of the Sodeya-shi Match Company, capitalized at Yen 750,000, practically in February, 1929, the capital was augmented to Yen 6,000,000. This Sodeya-shi Match Company also was mainly financed with Swedish investment, and, as a result, the majority of the Daido shares allotted to the company are owned by the Swedish match manufacturers. In this way, half of the 60,000 shares assigned to the Nippon, Kosenshia and Sodeya-shi interests are in the hands of the Swedish capitalists, which means that the capital represents 50,000 shares, while the 20,000 shares allotted to them at the outset are added. Thus the Swedish investment reaches Yen 2,500,000. Mr. Hasson, Vice-President of the Swedish Match Company, represents the Swedish interests in the Japanese firm.

Asahi Match Company

This corporation was organized in November, 1927, with a capital of Yen 100,000, paid by Swedish connections of the Swedish Match Company. Upon amalgamation with six minor factories, the Teikoku Match, Nitto Match, Isshaya Match, Aboshi Match, Toyo Match and Dai Match Companies, as

That is to say, today Grantz's investment amount has reached Yen 1,200,000. As for dividends, none was declared for the first five terms since the company's foundation; from the first half of 1925 a 12 per cent. dividend began to be paid, and since the seventh term a 15 per cent. dividend has been declared. The dividends paid to Grantz Stoff to the upper half of last year reached Yen 501,000. Herr Bernard Mohr, one of the German directors, represents Grantz Stoff in the Japanese firm.

It is planned to again double the capital or perhaps to increase it to Yen 10,000,000, with the object of hurriedly completing the Nobeoka mill, now under constraction. With regard to this scheme, it is said that Grantz Stoff is in favour of it, declaring that it will give appropriate support. In the event of the increase of capital being carried into effect, the shares held by the German house will be increased proportionately. And, if payment for new stock is carried out in addition to the collection of the uncalled capital, the relationship between the Japanese firm and Grantz Stoff will assuredly become closer.

Daido Match Company

In order to cooperate with the Asahi Match Company and to avoid too keen competition with imported Swedish goods, this company was estaplished in September two years ago with a merger of the following three match factories:—

	Established	Authorised Capital Yen	Capital Paid-up Yen
Toyo Match Co.	1916	2,800,000	2,800,000
Nippon Match Co.	1908	1,000,000	1,000,000
Koeki-sha	1925	800,000	800,000

The greater part of the capital of the Nippon Match Company and Koeki-sha was Swedish investment, whereas the Toyo Match Company was purely Japanese. The newly founded Daido Company was capitalised at Yen 6,000,000, fully paid up, at the outset, the assignment of the shares, 120,000 in the aggregate, being 20,000 for the Swedish capitalists, 50,000 for the Toyo, 40,000 for the Nippon, and the remaining 10,000 for the Koyeki-sha. Later upon absorption of the Kobayashi Match Company, capitalised at Yen 750,000, paid up in full, in February, 1928, the capital was augmented to Yen 6,600,000. This Kobayashi Match Company also was mainly founded with Swedish investment, and, accordingly, the majority of the 12,000 shares allotted to the company are owned by the Swedish match manufactures. In this way, half of the 62,000 shares assigned to the Nippon, Koyeki-sha and Kobayashi interests are in the hands of the Swedish capitalists, which means that Swedish capital represents 50,000 shares, when the 20,000 shares allotted to them at the outset are added. Thus the Swedish investment reaches Yen 2,500,000. Mr. Magnasson, Vice-President of the Swedish Match Company, represents the Swedish interests in the Japanese firm.

Asahi Match Company

This corporation was organised in November, 1927, with a capital of Yen 100,000, paid by Swedish connections of the Swedish Match Company. Upon amalgamation with six minor factories, the Teikoku Match, Nitto Match, Isahaya Match, Aboshi Match, Todoroki Match and Doi Match Companies, as

Digitized by Google

prearranged, Yen 900,000 was added to the capital, making it Yen 1,000,000. Nitto, Teikoku, Doi and Isahaya were alloted only 6,000 shares, the other two being given cash, whereas 12,000 out of the 18,000 new shares for the increase of capital were given to the Daido Match Company. The distribution of the 20,000 shares of this company is as follow:—

Swedish Match Co.	8,000 shares
Daido Match Co.	6,000
Others	6,000

Since more than 40 per cent. of the shares of the Daido Match Company are Swedish capital, about half of the 8,000 shares allotted to Daido are Swedish interest.

The Investment of the Swedish Match Company through Daido and Asahi thus reaches Yen 3,250,000. As the producing capacity of Asahi and Daido is some 80 per cent. of the total of the Japanese match industry, it is largely under the control of Swedish capitalists.

Dai Nippon Dairy Products Co. and Nestle

The merger of the Dai Nippon Dairy Products Company, Ltd., with the Nestlé Company was a remarkable event in the recent history of foreign investment in Japan. Notwithstanding the amount of the foreign investment is rather small in this case, it has given no small impetus to the dairy products industry in this country, in view of that facts that other firms in competition with this new company are still on a flimsy basis, and that the larger part of the dairy products imported into Japan are Nestlé goods. The Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condenced Milk Company has its headquarters in Switzerland, while its business office is in London, with factories almost all over the world, producing the famous Eagle Brand and Milkmaid Brand condensed milks in large quantities, with a working capital of Yen 100,000,000. The new corporation's capital is Yen 4,000,000, of which Yen 3,000,000 is paid up. The terms of the merger were as below:—

(1) The authorised capital is Yen 1,000,000, and all the equipment (except floating capital as well as debts), together with the paid up capital amounting to Yen 662,500, estimated to aggregate Yen 1,000,000 were surrendered to the new firm; (2) the Nestlé Company paid Yen 1,000,000 in cash; (3) the sales rights of Nestlé brands in Formosa and Korea, estimated at Yen 1,000,000, were converted into shares held by Nestlé; (4) the Dai Nippon Dairy Products Co., Ltd., invested Yen 330,000, while Yen 670,000 was paid by the Nestlé Company; (5) the preferential right of being paid an 8 per cent. annual dividend against the paid up capital of Yen 662,500 and Yen 1,000,000 paid in cash by Nestlé. It is provided that the Nestlé Company shall advance money at 7 per cent. interest to the extent of Yen 3,000,000 as floating capital; that until Eagle Brand milk is turned out at the new plant the new company shall received 5 per cent. on the total quantity imported as agents for the imported goods. It is, therefore, seen that this merger has a solid financial foundation. Since some two-thirds of the shares are held by Nestlé and the personnel of the board of directors is in that ratio, the most important rôle in the management is played by foreign capital.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Genre Pictures and Representative Painters

(6)

Digitized by Google

Genre Pictures and Representative Painters

(6)

MASTER Artists in the Golden Age of *Nishikiye*.—It was mentioned in the foregoing number of this magazine that the most noted painters of *ukiyoye* in the golden age of *nishikiye* were Utamaro, Kiyonaga and Eishi. Besides these three greatest artists, there were many other able men, each displaying characteristic features. Among them we may mention Toshusai Sharaku.

This artist made actors' likenesses according to his own methods and observations, which were much different from those of others. By this he made a name for himself and brought the portraying of actors to greater development, after it had grown with rapidity since the lifetime of Shunsho. Jurobei Saito was his real name. He served Lord Hachisuka as a *no* actor.

He is said to have ceased portraying actors in one or two years. One student of his works states that when his products are classified into the years of the parts played by the actors, it is noted that at no time did he make their likenesses, except in the 6th and 7th years of Kansei (1794 and 1795). This means that he portrayed none of them after the 7th year of that era.

It is not known exactly why he gave it up so soon. One theory is that as Sharaku portrayed actors in a very satirical way, it was a great nuisance to the actors, to whom personal popularity was most essential in keeping up their position on the stage, beyond the imagination of outsiders; and they being, therefore, most anxious to get rid of the annoyance, possibly compelled Sharaku to stop making their likenesses by order of his lord.

Other great *ukiyoye* makers of the age were Kubo Shunman, Kitao Seiyen, and Kitao Seibi, who were all of the school of Kitao Shigemasa. Each distinguished himself in this line of painting.

Kubo Shunman was Yasubei Kubota by real name. He was left-handed, and from this, he called himself Sado and Sashodo. He wrote *kibyoshi* (yellow covered story-books). He was born in Yedo in the 7th year of Horeki (1757), and studied *ukiyoye* painting under Kitao Shigemasa. He was also a good maker of *kyoka* (comic verses), and spent his last years composing them, while he provided illustrations for various printed matter and books of *kyoka*. He died at the age of 64 in the 3rd year of Bunsei (1820).

Kitao Seiyen, besides being a master painter of *ukiyoye*, was more famous as a novelist under the name of Santo Kyoden. His true surname was Haida or Iwase, and he was popularly called Jintaro or Denzo. His pen-name Kyoden was taken because he lived near Kyobashi and his trade-name was Kyoya. In writing books, he used also the pen-name Santoan and several others.

At first he studied making ukiyoye under Kitao Shigemasa, and made colour

Digitized by Google

prints and executed illustrations for *kibyoshi*. Afterwards, his time was spent more in writing than in painting. In painting, he treated mostly the manners of prostitutes. There are excellent works also among his *nikuhitsuga* (painted pictures). He wrote many *kibyoshi* with his own illustrations.

In the Anyei era (1772-1780), he provided illustrations for books written by others, but from the Temmei era (1781-1788), he published his own writings, and as they were very popular, many were published by him, while executing illustrations for others' books. In the Kansei era (1789-1800), the name of Kyoden came more and more into prominence, and he wrote novels in such numbers that all of the cuts for them could not be drawn by himself, and he obtained help from Shigemasa, Seibi, Utamaro, Kiyonaga, Ikku and Toyokuni.

While his literary ability was displayed more and more, a formidable rival arose in the person of Kyokutei Bakin. Juppensha Ikku wrote many yellow cover story-books, too, with his own illustrations. But Kyoden feared Bakin more than Ikku. Bakin was a quicker writer than Kyoden. Kyoden coped with Bakin with all his might. Shigemasa, his *ukiyoye* teacher, took special trouble in helping him and providing illustrations for his books, although Shigemasa drew for Bakin's works at the same time. Seiyen, or Kyoden died at the age of 56 in March in the 13th year of Bunka (1816).

Kitao Seibi was born in Yedo in the 11th year of Koreki (1761). His surname was Kuwagata. In his childhood, he was called Sanshiro. He studied painting under Shigemasa, after whose nom de plume he called himself Kitao Seibi.

In his last years he changed his penname to Shoshin, when he shaved his head. In the Anyei era (1772-1780) his pictures done at the age of 16 were made into prints and published, from which it may be understood how skilled he was in painting from his early youth. He was one of the master painters of the age.

He was very versatile. He made *ukiyoye*, and painted warriors. He executed illutsrations for many yellow covered story.books, and was skilled in painting genres for prints. He also excelled in *nikuhitsu-ga*. Ha died in March in the 7th year of Bunsei (1824) at the age of 64.

Genre Painting in Western Japan.—*Ukiyoye* prints were a special product of Yedo and most appreciated by its citizens. Kyoto and Osaka were the home of then modern arts, and more especially, Kyoto was long the centre of civilization. Its people, having among themselves much developed aristocratic arts, did not value prints of such democratic nature as were created in Yedo, the true worth of which could not be appreciated by them, while they lived at the source of genre painting.

Prints of Kyoto have a striking difference in taste from those of Yedo. In Yedo, they were appreciated as a new fine art product, but in Kyoto, they were made light of as engravings. The Kyoto and Osaka citizens do not seem to have truly understood prints. There were fine genres there, painted by such great artists as Nishikawa Sukenobu, who provided drawings for many picture-books. But these picture-books were

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

treated short stories, novels, and romances, fully illustrated in colour, which developed in Yedo, it did not reach the same in Kyoto or Osaka. It was always afterwards. Picture-books were entirely different from those which were made in Yedo, consisting of pictures only, or of pictures with a few lines of explanation. Often there was not a single line of letterpress in the whole book. Sometimes the pictures were printed on one side of the paper only, and sometimes on both sides. The pictures were printed from the wood-blocks in the same way as those of Yedo, but the colouring was not so good. The paper was also of a different quality, and was not so thick as that used in Yedo. The pictures were not bound together in book form, but were issued in sheets of paper. These picture-sheets were published until some time in the Meiji era. This is a feature of prints

made there. Another feature is that many picture-books and albums of prints were published there. They were entirely different from those of Yedo. They were printed in black and white, and were not coloured. Some of the picture-books were published in Kyoto and Osaka were inferior to those of Yedo.

In Kyoto and Osaka pictures were printed with inks or sizes on single sheets of paper. These picture-sheets were published until some time in the Meiji era. This is a feature of prints

Digitized by Google

treated simply as picture-books, and subsequently, although colour printing much developed in Yedo, it did not come into use in Kyoto and Osaka until many years afterwards. Picture-books there were chiefly illustrations of famous places, which were made elaborately with peculiar styles of drawing and writing. Great trouble was also taken there in making use of prints for book making, but there was most probably want of taste for prints as prints there ; for such high class prints as *beni-ye*, *urushi-ye* and *nishiki-ye* in Yedo did not develop there after all. Afterwards, colour prints were made there, showing the influence of those from Yedo. Yet they could not amply display their characteristic features as prints. Prints there could not after all stand aloof from the fashion of ordinary paintings and were from first to last quite like the latter in brushwork ; for those who made prints in Kyoto and Osaka were painters of ordinary pictures, and not specially of those for engraving, and did not, therefore, understand prints quite well. They tried to represent in prints the same motif and colouring as those of ordinary pictures without any modification, as they did not understand the special taste and features of prints. For this reason, prints in Kyoto and Osaka were far inferior to those in Yedo.

In Kyoto and Osaka pictures were printed with *haiku* or *kyoka* on single sheets of paper. These picture-sheets were published until some time in the Meiji era. This is a feature of prints made there. Another feature is that many picture-books and albums of famous places were published there. Kyoto and Osaka have everywhere places of fine scenery or historical interest, as their civilization dates back 1,000 years. It was endeavored to show in detail all these places in the albums as realistically as possible.

Not a few painters made these pictures, including Takehara Shunchosai Nobushige, Takehara Shunsensai, Ishida Gyokuzan, Okada Gyokuzan, Seiyosai Rokoku, Ipposai Bazen, Tanba Tokei, Aikawa Minwa, Shokosai Hanbei, Utagawa Toyohide and Hayami Shungyosai, who flourished in or about the Kyowa era (1801-1803).

So far about prints. As to *nikuhitsu-ga* (pictures painted and not printed), the had not a few distinguished artists. The greatest of them was Tsukioka Settei, who established what we may call the Tsukioka school. His real name was Masanobu Kida. Born in the province of Omi, he lived in Osaka. He died at the age of 77 in the Tenmei era, in 1794. Tsukioka Sessai, his eldest son, was a good painter, too. Settei executed drawings for picture-books from the Horeki era (1751-1763) to the Meiwa era (1764-1771), in which he made his name. He was skilled also in *nikuhitsu-ga*, and left behind him many fine works. The famous Maruyama Okyo much admired his paintings. This fact reflects much credit on him.

Digitized by Google

The Japanese and the Outer World

By Shujiro Watanabe

CHAPTER XXII

THE EXPLOITS OF YAMADA NAGAMASA, A SIAMESE PRINCE—A BATTLE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND SIAMESE

(Continued)

Yamada Oin at Ligor resented his father's violent death and mustered troops to attack the capital. The Queen despatched a large army to meet him, but it was defeated and the general, Chantoho (who had acted as the Queen's messenger and poisoned Nagamasa), was slain. The Queen feared that the Japanese at Nihon Machi, or "Japanese Colony," would throw in their lots with Oin, and therefore summoned the two captains of the town to her. The two captains, Kagiya Shozayemon and Tamaya Chubei, with several others (including Chihara Gorohachi, author of Shamukoku Yamada Si Kobo Ki, or "The Rise and Fall of Yamada in Siam"), consulted together and said: "The Queen probably calls us to her in order to make us her hostages, lest Oin should attack her castle, for she and her attendants think that the Japanese, high-minded as they are, will not assault the castle, so long as there are hostages inside it. Our best policy is to leave here by sea." The Queen's messenger came again and yet again to summon the captains, and finally they and the others said: "There is now no way left for us to fly; the best we can do is to fight bravely and die an honourable death for the military renown of Japan!" The two captains, armed with muskets, bows and spears, then betook themselves to the castle, and said that they had come there in accordance with the Queen's request; but the garrison refused them admittance because of their bearing arms, and told them they would be transported out of the country in Siamese ships instead of their own. The two left the castle, returned to Nihon Machi and told the others all the circumstances. The result of their deliberations was that they resolved to return to Japan and made preparations for that end. Meanwhile all the Japanese were prohibited from entering the castle. One night a Nagasaki man called Genzo trespassed within the defences of the castle on his way to a brothel and had an encounter with the guard, thirteen of whom he slew or severely wounded before he was killed himself. Next day Siamese officers came and demanded the surrender of thirteen Japanese, but Iwakura Heizaemon, the head man of Nihon Machi, refused the demand, saying it was unreasonable. Oya Inl, a military officer belonging to Mol, a country bordering on Siam, who knew some of the Japanese, had an interview with the head man and others and remonstrated with them. He pointed out that residents in Siam should not resist their ruler or Queen or ministers, who, like all Siamese, were humane and considerate. He also suggested that it would be wise to obey the orders

Digitized by Google

The Japanese and the Outer World

By Sophie Wenckstern

CHAPTER XXII

THE EXPLOITS OF YAMADA NAGAMASA, A SAILOR-PRINCE—A BATTLE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND SIAMESE

(Continued)

Digitized by Google

of the authorities and surrender their ships to them; these ships would soon be returned to them, he said, on payment of a tribute of silver to the authorities, and, finally, he offered to arbitrate for them. The Japanese thought this advice reasonable, and sent a messenger to apologize to Kauhan the minister and to offer their ships. Their petitions were granted, and on Inl's advice they paid a tribute of 750 pounds of silver, whereupon 300 of their ships were given back to them. They greatly rejoiced at this and prepared to set sail for Japan. But the families and servants of the Japanese of Ibil and Ligor, who were in Nihon Machi, numbered in all over seventy, men and women; they had to be sent thither.

It was on the 19th. of the 2nd. m. of the 10th. (or 11th.) y. of Kwan-ei (1633 or 1634), that the 300 Japanese ships sailed from Siam. The Siamese, suspecting that they would make for Ligor instead of Japan, imagined they wished to attack Siam and pursued them with the intent of fighting. The Japanese made preparations for defence under the direction of Iwakura, the head man, Aruga Mondayu, a skilled strategist, Imamura Sakyo who had taken part in the battle of Sekigahara and others, drew up their men and put up cotton sails as shields to protect them from the enemy's bullets. Meanwhile the Siamese discharged a number of *isibiya* (old fashioned cannon), which the Japanese responded to. The sea was covered with black smoke and the reports of the guns sounded like thunder. Imamura Sakyo and the others fought bravely with swords, spears, muskets and cannon, and sank or burnt a number of the Siamese ships, many on board of which were lost. The Siamese were swept from the sea, while the Japanese loss was only forty three.

Thus the battle ended. The Japanese then sailed to Ligor and related what had happened to Oin, who thanked them for their services. He made an attempt to collect an army, but Patani would not comply with his wishes, and the people of Ligor rose in revolt and surrounded his castle, though they were at once defeated by the intrepid Oin. A report then arrived that all the countries bordering on Siam had espoused the cause of the Queen, and that their troops would shortly come in enormous numbers to attack the Japanese and their party. On this even the native servants to whom Nagamasa had shown favour fled or surrendered to the enemy. Oin did not despair, but said to his chief supporters: "I will fight gloriously with this great army that is coming and die, if need be, to show what Nihonese courage can do!" His soldiers, however, refused to fight, so he allowed them to flee whither they would with their wives and children. The Japanese in Siam also fled, got out of the country with some difficulty and made their way to Japan.

With seventeen adherents, Yamada Oin took flight to Cambodia, for the King of that country having been a friend of the late Nagamasa, Oin thought he might be able to borrow his troops for the purpose of carrying on war with Siam. On arriving there he found that the King had died, and that his brother who had succeeded him was fighting with an elder brother who wished to deprive him of the throne. The new King, who had been defeated by his brother, was greatly pleased

Digitized by Google

to have Oin as an ally. He besought him to assist him, promising that if he (Oin) won the victory, the whole Cambodian army should be lent him for war with Siam. On this Oin and his soldiers, who were weary and despondent, took up arms and fought with the foe, but finally he was killed after having been in action several times. His adherents, Otsuka (who had been given by him the charge of the castle of Ibil and had thence been summoned to Cambodia), Imamura Sakyo, Akasi Toneri, Akasi Judayu, Goto Mataroku, Hayami Matasaburo and others also left their bones on the battlefields of Cambodia.

On the departure of the Japanese in Siam from the capital, eight of them had been arrested by the Siamese and imprisoned in a temple called Loutou at Danlin-san, where they had been in the habit of worshipping. Shortly afterwards a large force from Java[1] invaded Siam, and the Japanese captives were liberated by Kauhan on condition that they should fight for Siam. They were put in command of 570 Siamese troops, 70 of whom were equipped with Japanese armour which had been found in Siam, and each of them rode on an elephant with a cannon mounted on its back which was discharged on the ships of Java. After the defeat of the invaders and their return to their own country, the eight Japanese were liberally rewarded and set at liberty.

It was in the 8th. m. of the 10th. y. of Kwan-ei (1633), that the Japanese of Nihon Machi, who had left Siam, arrived at Hirado in Japan.

The Nihon Machi of those days, remarks a traveller who returned from Siam in the 25th. y. of Meiji (1892), was situated near the old capital of the country, and its site can only be traced from the natives calling a grassy tract with no buildings on it "the Japanese quarter."

Yamada Nagamasa personally performed great deeds in a foreign land and laboured for intercourse between Japan and Siam, without forgetting his native country. We must deplore his violent death, though his renown is immortal. Descendants of his family are said to be still found in Suruga.

Many of the Japanese, who were abroad when the edict of the 13th. y. of Kwan-ei (1636), forbidding their return was issued, settled permanently in Siam. Constant mention is made of them in the records of Siam so late as the middle of the 18th. century. They furnished a bodyguard to the Kings of Siam, and the tradition is still preserved by the natives, who, however, do not lay claim to Japanese descent. It may be inferred that through continuous intermarriage with the women of that country the Japanese settlers in Siam have become absorbed in the general mass of the population.

The skilful, energetic, right-minded and chivalrous conduct of the Japanese in foreign countries deserves praise and admiration. They were occasionally rash and overbearing, but that was unavoidable and we need not censure it.

---

1. Probably this is an error for Ava, another name for Burma.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Bird's-Eye View of Japanese Industry

STATISTICS of Japanese industries have hitherto been published individually in different directions, but their condition in general has received little attention.

Recently, the Department of Commerce and Industry has made detailed inquiries in this particular respect, and as a result, some peculiar industrial tendencies have been discovered in this country.

Of all industries in Japan, the most important is the textile industry, which holds a leading position in the world, with its products amounting in value to 2,677,000,000 yen, being nearly 26 per cent. of the total industrial products of 6,948,000,000 yen of this country.

Next comes the food industry with its products amounting to 1,124,000,000 yen, which is noteworthy in that the amount is very large for a comparatively small number of factories and the cheap cost of production as regards labor and motive power.

Another surprising fact is that in 1927 printing and book-binding suddenly came to the fore, with their products amounting to 192,710,000 yen.

Another noteworthy feature of Japanese industry is that it still is made up of small industries for the most part, much as before. The factories employing regularly not less than 5 people number 53,680, of which 27,836 employ from 5 to 10, while only 228 employ not less than 1,000.

These small factories are much increasing yearly, while larger factories have a decreasing tendency. Their workmen are increasing while their workwomen are decreasing in number, and the number of high wage earners has been on the increase of late, whereas previously low and middle class earners had been increasing since 1919.

The following are statistics of the chief Japanese industries regarding their productions, employees, and factories:

Productions (in thousands of yen):

Industry	Production
Spinning and weaving	2,676,690
Food	1,123,560
Chemicals	848,390
Machinery	582,960
Metals	467,120
Small work, finishing and repairing	303,920
Other manufacturing	224,050
Printing and book-binding	192,710
Ceramics	192,010
Saw-mills and wood working	187,260
Gas and electric	149,280
Total	6,947,950

Industry	Number of Workers
Spinning and weaving	991,323
Machinery	245,963
Food	165,776
Chemicals	117,313
Metals	109,717
Other manufacturing	87,541
Ceramics	65,314
Saw-mills and wood-working	54,459
Printing and book-binding	53,122
Gas and electric	8,344
Total	1,898,872
Males	923,201
Females	975,671

Digitized by Google

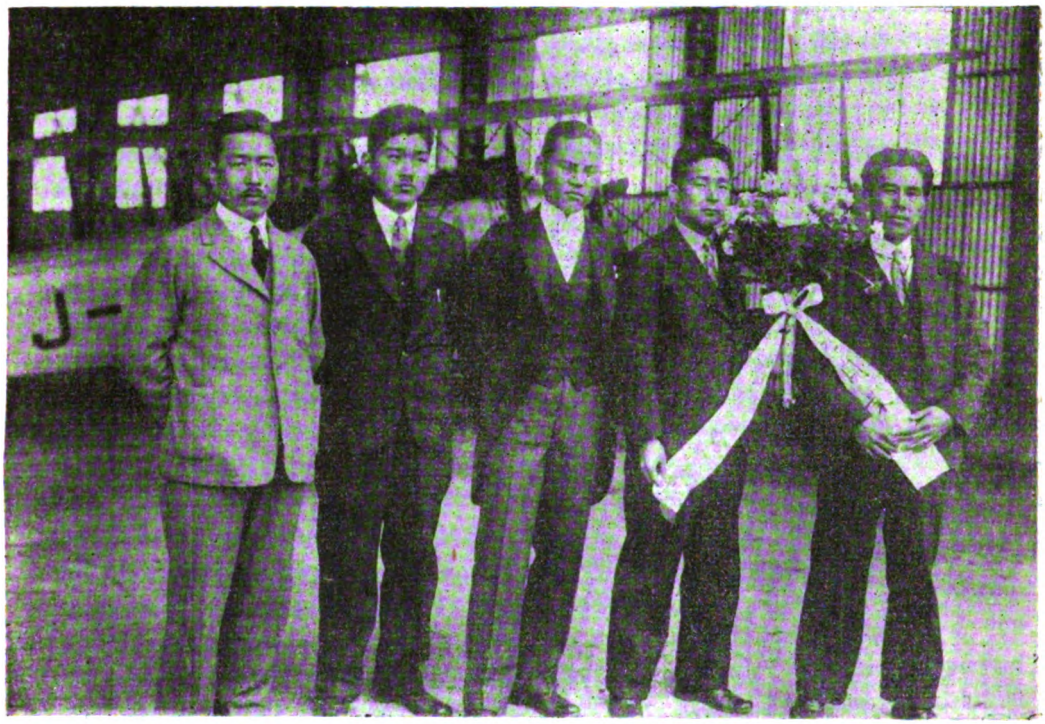
Factory	Number of Factories
Employing 5-10 workers.	27,836
,, 10-15 ,, .	7,727
,, 15-30 ,, .	8,969
,, 30-50 ,, .	3,767
,, 50-100 ,, .	2,638
,, 100-500 ,, .	2,205
,, 500-1,000 ,, .	310
,, Over 1,000 ,, .	228
Total	53,680

Osaka stands foremost with its yearly industrial products amounting to 1,167,-670,000 yen, the spinning, weaving, metal and food industries being very prosperous, and the number of big and medium sized factories being comparatively large as a special feature of the city's industry. Tokyo's industrial products stand at 937,890,000 yen, and its industry comprises chiefly machinery, chemicals, printing and book-binding, and gas and electric works, coming first in the country in the number of factories employing not more than 100 workers.

Aichi Prefecture's industrial products come yearly to 502,700,000 yen, and it has many big factories employing not less than 100 workers in the spinning, ceramic, timber and wood-working industries.

Hyogo Prefecture's products reach yearly 657,080,000 yen, mainly of spinning, weaving, machinery and food factories, of which there are many employing not less than 500 workers.

The industrial products of Fukuoka Prefecture are valued at about 300,000,-000 yen a year. It leads all other places in the ceramic industry, there being many small factories employing not more than 100 workers.



Pilots of the new air mail connecting the main cities of Japan from April.

Digitized by Google

Factory	Number of Factories
Employing 5–10 workers	2,850
" 10–15 "	1,227
" 15–20 "	840
" 20–50 "	810
" 50–100 "	290
" 100–500 "	205
" 500–1,000 "	110
" Over 1,000 "	238
Total	5,120

Japanese Life Insurance

Digitized by Google

Japanese Life Insurance

THE financial world of Japan presented activity temporarily from the end of the first half, 1928 to the beginning of the second half. Then, in the autumn, the enthronement of the Emperor was held. These things enlivened somewhat the life insurance business, and for the year a great amount of new insurance was taken, to the extent of say, 1,322,000,000 yen.

Of this amount, the five biggest companies, the Japan, the Chiyoda, the Meiji, the First Mutual and the Imperial, took 606,346,000 yen, or 45.8 per cent. as against 39.9 per cent. for 1927, 35.8 per cent. for 1926 and 31.8 per cent. for 1925. This yearly increase in the proportion of these five companies' new business to the total new insurance taken is noteworthy and is an outcome of the more careful selection of insurers on the part of the insured, quite like the centralization of deposits in big banks.

The five companies have no kinds of insurance more advantageous to policyholders than those of other companies. Still the centralization of insurance in them is more and more marked yearly.

Though thus the influence of these companies has been increasing overwhelmingly in recent years, there is a considerable difference among them.

Regarding outstanding policies, one holds them to the amount of 700,000,000 yen and another to that of 400,000,000 yen; and as to property, one is possessed of it to the value of 186,000,000 yen, and another to that of 96,000,000 yen.

In regard to new business in 1928, the Japan Life Insurance Chmpany, Ltd. stands first among the five, with outstanding polices amounting to about 700,000,000 yen. During 1928 this company issued 73,000 new policies, valued at 130,223,000 yen, being 20.6 per cent. of the outstanding policies at the beginning of the year. This company had long experienced dullness of business, and for the three years begining 1925, its new insurances amounted only to about 10 per cent. of the outstanding policies, and for 1926, its new insurances were less than those for 1925. Awakened perhaps by these unfavourable results the company reformed its affairs and in April, 1928 it started a special sale with premiums in commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement. This form of canvassing for life insurance had never been conducted before, and it was followed later by some second and third class companies. By these strenuous efforts the company secured a great amount of new insurances. During 1928, its premium receipts amounted to 27,761,000 yen, and its business expenses to 6,477,000 yen, which works out at 23.33 yen per 100 yen of premium receipts, which are larger than were spent in any of the preceding five years. Moreover, the business expenses coming to 23.3 per cent, of the premium receipts were the largest in proportion in the five biggest companies in the past five years. During the same year the surrender values were comparatively small and amounted only to 50,728,000 yen, or 7.5 per cent., and

Digitized by Google

as the net increase in business was 31,-652,000 yen, the total amount of policies outstanding at the year end was 705,-492,000 yen.

The Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Company comes second. In 1928the company made great changes in everything. It excelled all others in the amount of new insurance taken with 145,952,000 yen, being 27.5 per cent. of the outstanding policies of 543,006,000 yen at the beginning of the year. This most successful result gave the company the second position, surpassing the Meiji in the amount of outstanding policies. This company has experienced more changes in results yearly than other companies. Its business expenses were comparatively small. Its premium receipts for the year amounted to 23,517,000 yen, and as the business expenses were 4,540,000 yen, they were only 19.31 yen per 100 yen of premium receipts. The surrender values were not so large, although they were slightly larger than those in 1927. For the year they amounted to 33,022,000 yen at the rate of 5.8 per cent., and as the net increase in business amounted to 108,889,000 yen, the outstanding policies at the year end were 642,906,000 yen. The company celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in April, 1928.

The Meiji Life Insurance Company, Ltd. comes third. During 1928 the company secured new business of 127,-448,000 yen, being 23.4 per cent. of the outstanding insurance of 544,529,000 yen at the beginning of the year. This new business was record breaking in that company, and its proportion to the outstanding insurance was good, too. Yet it did not come up wtth Chiyoda, and was rather behind the First Mutual. The Meiji is the oldest life insurance company in Japan. For a time before 1921 it was at low ebb, but its creation of a new kind of insurance at a comparatively low premium revived its business, as it attracted attention as an up-to-date offering by the oldest concern. Since then, its new business has yearly reached a rate of not less than 20 per cent. of the policies outstanding at the beginning of the year. Its business expenses have not changed in particular of late years. For 1928 its premium receipts amounted to 26,999,000 yen and its business expenses to 5,635,000 yen, the latter of which works out at 20 87 yen per 100 yen of premium receipts. For the same year the surrender values amounted to 28,-765,000 yen, being 4.8 per cent., and as the net increase in business was 93,479,-000 yen, the total policies outstanding at the year end were 638,008,000 yen. This ratio of surrender values was the smallest among the forty-two life insurance companies in Japan. This is a pride of the Meiji. The amount was unusually small in 1928.

The fourth position is held by the First Mutual Life Insurance Company. We cannot mention exactly its working results for 1928, as its accounts are settled in August and not in December as the others. This company has no agents, which is a reason for its comparatively small business expenses. Their amount in 1928 works out at 15.99 yen per 100 yen of premimum receipts, being 3 yen under the Imperial. The company's age limits for insurance are 11 to 85, the greatest of the various companies. As

Digitized by Google

standing insurance was good, too. Yet

The Victoria Life Insurance Company, Ltd., was started during 1925 the company secured new business of 127,448,000 yen, being 23.4 per cent. of the outstanding insurance of 544,520,000 yen at the beginning of the year. This new business was record breaking in that

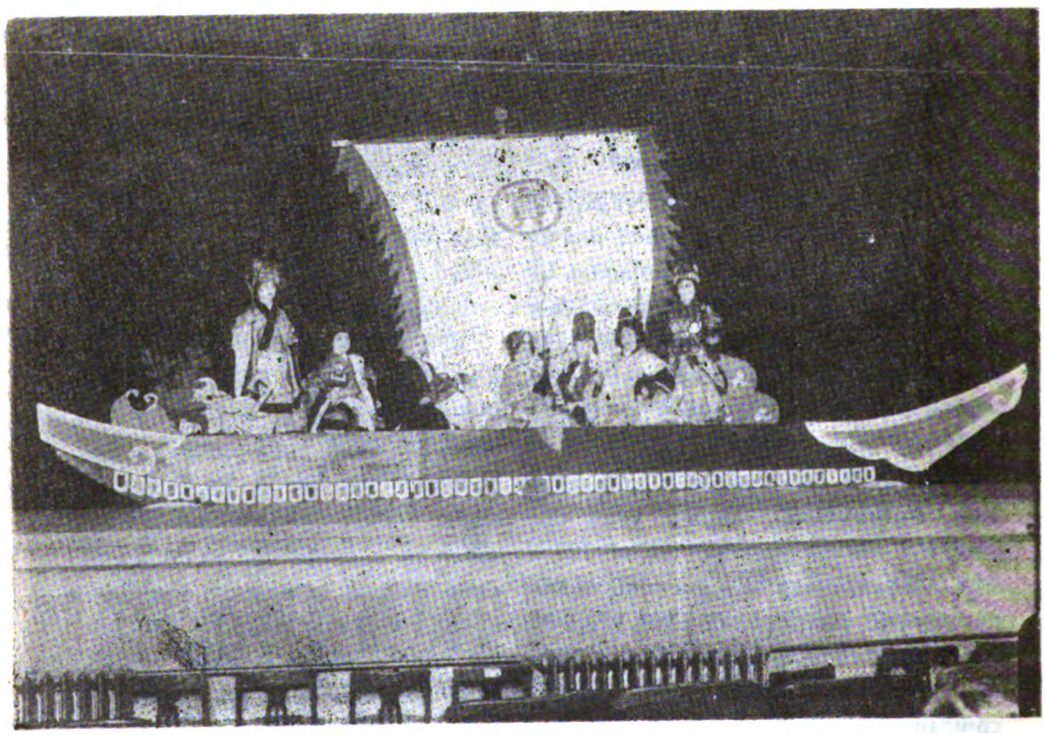
Digitized by Google

The "Treasure Ship" seen on the stage of one of the theaters in Tokyo during Geisha dancing performances in April.

Digitized by Google

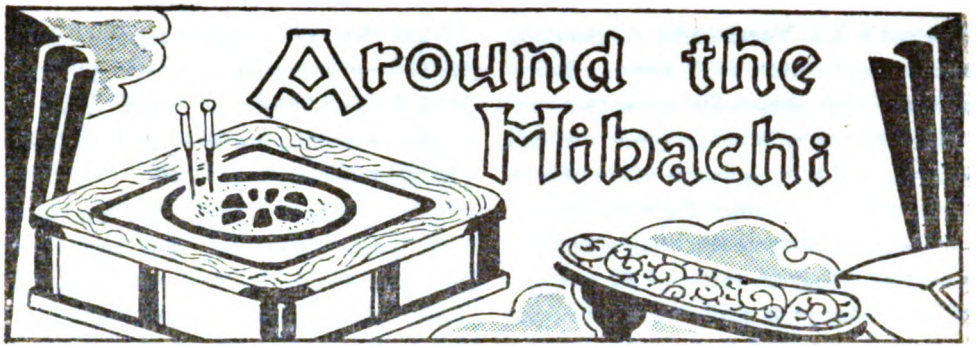
its policies contain, therefore, long terms much more than other companies', its average premium is comparatively low. Still rate of its business expenses per 100 yen of premium receipts is comparatively low, which is owing first to its having no agents and second to its average amount of policy being higher than others'. Another reason is the suspension of payment of wages to cavassers failing to get business to a fixed amount.

The Imperial Life Insurance Company, Ltd. stands fifth. During 1928 this company procured new business to the amount of 73,406,000 yen, which is 18.8 per cent. of the outstanding policies of 390,063,000 yen at the beginning of the year. As compared with 1927, this new business shows an increase of about 10,000,000 yen in amount and of 1.7 per cent. in proportion. At the same time there is evidence of great economy on the business expenses. During the year the company's premium receipts amounted to 17,482,000 yen and its basiness expenses to 3,313,000 yen; the latter works out at 18.95 yen per 100 yen of premium receipts, showing a decrease of 3.10 yen from 1927 and being the smallest so far achieved. The year's surrender values amounted to 32,050,000 yen, or 7.8 per cent., and as the net increase in business reached 36,010,000 yen, the outstanding policies at the year end were 426,073,000 yen. Surrender values at 7.8 per cent. for the year are not small. But their decrease from 1927 must be considered satisfactory.



The "Treasure Ship" seen on the stage of one of the theaters in Tokyo during geisha dancing performances in April.

Digitized by Google



Mountain Mysteries

FROM ancient times it has been imagined that there must lie some superhuman power deep in the midst of thickly wooded mountains and dark valleys, never penetrated by the sun's rays, and the Japanese people in general have entertained a firm belief in the mystery of mountains. This belief evolved into a faith in mountains : the mountain-climber's faith in the mountain which he climbs, and besides, there are beliefs in Japan in some superhuman or supernatural beings dwelling in mountains, such as *tengu*, or long-nosed goblins, and *yama-otoko* or mysterious woodsmen.

According to an old tradition, a young hunter in Satsuma once went into a mountain in company with an old huntsman for deer-hunting. The mountain was so far away from the village, that it took more than a week to reach it. Hunters used to build a temporary hut in the mountain and make a fire in front of it, so that deer might be attratced by the fire and approach. In this way the animals were shot and captured. It was usual to live in this kind of hut for at least one week.

The two hunters had finished their shooting, and one night they decided to start next morning for the village and went to bed, after having prepared everything for travelling. About midnight the hound they had brought with them suddenly began to tremble ; drooping his ears and tail and hunching his shoulders he seemed to be frightened. Then he began to howl.

As this was his first experience, the young hunter could make neither head nor tail of this strange demeanor of the dog, and was himself filled with a sort of horror. Tho old hunter seemed to have often encountered this kind of experience and calmly said, " Oh ! it arrives again!"

Thus murmuring, he cut out a thigh off a deer hanging above his head, and threw it out to some distance from the window. Soon the dog, who was watching his master, became quite calm, and began to sleep again.

The young huntsman was astonished, and asked the older one what the matter was. The old man's explanation was as follows :

" This kind of event happens not infrequently in our cottage life in the deep mountains. It seems that somebody haunts our hut in search of our game.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Whether it is a Yama-otoko (mysterious woodsman) or not I don't know. But it is certain that somebody approaches the cottage to deprive us of our game. In this respect, a dog is more sensitive than a man, it seems. Our dog invariably is horrified, as you have just seen, whenever the mystery happens to us. On such an occasion the only means for us to take in order to prevent further trouble is to open the window and throw some flesh out. Nothing takes place afterwards. I am only repeating what I have been told by my elders. Next morning, go out of the hut and see ; surely the piece of flesh I threw out will be missing."

When the next morning arrived the young huntsman went out of the hut and sure enough saw no sign of the flesh at the spot where the old hunter must have thrown it the previous night. Even today in the mountain recesses of Satsuma, this kind of event is always ascribed to some mountain monster.

Next comes a story about a strange happening in the mountains of Kiso in Shinano Province. The Kiso Mountains are precipitous, secluded and densely wooded. In the depths of a mountain there lived, in a poor cottage, two hunters. They were brothers. They were both respected as master hands among their fellow craftsmen.

On the night of a full moon, they were about to start out hunting, availing themselves of the brightness of the moonlight. It occurred to the elder that he would like to try a hunting contest with younger brother that night The latter approved and added : " It will be interesting and serve as an impetus to both of us in improving our skill."

They left the cottage together, and climbed up a narrow mountain path cut through dwarf bamboos. They came to a fork, separating to the east and west. The elder hunter said :

" Well, then. I shall take the road in the eastern direction. You had better go to the west. Then there will be no trouble about hunting the same game. Have you any objection to taking the western way ?"

" Oh, no, I have no objection. So much the better."

The two hunters thus parted.

The younger hunter was unfortunate enough that night to find no game, however hard he tried and however far he advanced through thicket after thicket.

" Since I began my calling of shooting, up to the present I have never returned home empty-handed, if I go out hunting at all. How unlucky I am to be unable to find even a single animal on this particular night when brother proposed to have a contest. Especially this night ! " he sighed, and started on his way back to the cottage in despair, descending the narrow mountain-path.

At that very moment he was suddenly struck by the sound of a gun in the direction of the eastern mountains. He paused and cried out, " It must be elder brother who shot now. He seems to have encountered some game. I cannot help envying him." Thus he talked to himself and remained there, listening to three of four more shots which followed the first in rapid succession. He sighed, " It must be a very large animal. At any rate the contest has been decidedly won by brother !"

In deep vexation, he arrived home and

Digitized by Google

went to bed. The next day dawned, but his elder brother did not return. At first the young huntsman did not think seriously about his missing brother, but at last began to feel no small anxiety. He could no longer wait for his return at ease. He went out of the cottage with food for a whole day and thirty bullets, and climbed up the mountain-path as far as the branch in the road at which he had parted with his brother. He followed the traces of his brother in the direction of the eastern mountains. But he could not come across even a sign of the missing man. He enter- further the depths of the dense forest and found himself at length just in front of a ruined shrine. It was already dusk. As he felt a little fatigued he sat down to rest on a time-worn floor-board.

At that very minute he discovered, just before his eyes, something very strange. For a moment he stared at it, and found it to be a human corpse whose limbs had been devoured ravenously. It was so dismal a sight that he could hardly dare to glance at it once more. Could it not be his brother's body? was the first thought that flashed into his head. He was not mistaken. Indeed, it was the wreck of his elder brother!

"Oh! this reminds me of the gun shots I heard last night. When he fired so often at that moment it is certain that he was fighting with a creature beyond even his power to subdue. If I only had run up quickly to his reacue, he would not have met such a cruel fate as this. Only because I believed in my brother's skill and depended upon his ability, I have brought upon him this bitter fate. But it is too late now!" He could not help weeping, throwing himself upon the dead body of his beloved brother. Then he said: "Well, I shall take revenge, brother shall be avenged." So he made up his mind, and buried the body in the ground beside the ruined shrine.

With desperate courage, he started to his feet and set about searching for the enemy. It was already quite dark, the sun having set a long time before. He found a cave not far from the shaine. "This is suspicious," said the young hunter to himself. He drew near to the cave and peeped into it. A dim waving light was seen in the depths of the cave.

The hunter stole close to the entrance, his gun tightly grasped in his hand. In the middle of the cave there was squatting a woman in snowy white and long black hair flowing on her shoulder, a large mirror at her back in the center of the cave and a big candle standing near. The young man found in this female figure, intuitively, a monster—the very foe who had slaughtered his brother.

He took steady and cautious aim and fired at the mysterious creature. He was sure that he would shoot her through the chest and make her fall down to the ground at once. However, the result was entirely out of his expectation. The strange woman, with a weird, contemptuous smile on her lips, stared back at him in silence.

"I have missed!" said he, and immediately fired his second bullet, this time in some consternation. The enemy still kept calm. "How odd it is! I aimed so carefully, and yet I did not succeed!" So crying, he fired the third and fourth bullets in feverish indignation. But these shots did not even touch her.

The young huntsman was now almost

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

beside himself with irritation. He fired again and again, but all in vain. Then he recovered his presence of mind and began to imagine what had happened the previous night while he was descending the slope of the western mountains.

The firing he heard then must have been that of his elder brother at the very moment of his encounter with this monster. And when he had exhausted his bullets, he must have been assaulted by the enemy who pounced on him, springing out from the darkness, followed by his a cruel death.

Now it was the younger one's turn. If he were careless, he might meet the same fate as his brother. This flash of thought came to his mind when he found himself with of only two bullets left. The last two bullets are generally called among hunters the gold and silver bullets and are regarded by them as the last resort. The young man's life was at stake, but in the meantime he thought that so long as he had these two bullets he would not be killed shamefully by the monster.

He happened at that very moment to recall something he had heard from the elders, to the effect that a mysterious being of this kind invariably shows the outward appearance of a human being while concealing its real embodiment in something to the front or rear of its pretended form. He was convinced that it was so in this case and immediately fired one of his remaining bullets at the lighted candle, and the other at the mirror.

All of a sudden a tremendous noise, like a thunderbolt, resounded and echoed, bursting on the hunter's ears. Then all was covered with a veil of darkness. The young man was struck with astonishment and crouched there for some time, his mind a blank, but with his hand on the hilt of his huntiug-knife, ready to draw it at any moment.

The next moment the veil of darkness lifted and everything was quiet. Even inside the cave it was now a little brighter. To his great surprise the hunter found in the corner of the cave a strange animal about four feet in length, resembling a monkey, lying dead on the ground, with a look on its face of mortification and resentment. It had been shot through the chest and blood was gushing out of its mouth.

This tradition is still handed down among the mountaineers of the Kiso Mountains.

It was generally believed in Japan that in the deep recesses of mountains there dwelt beings called Yama-otoko, mysterious woodsmen. Particularly in the depths of the Kiso Mountains it was a tradition that this mysterious figure was not infrequently seen by subordinate officials in the service of the High Commissioner of Kiso.

On Mt. Tamataki, a mountain south of the famous Mt. Mitake, a wood-cutter, Kimbei by name, who was reckless and courageous, early one morning went into the depths of the mountain to cut wood. After he had gone about one mile a sound made him look back over the road.

To his astonishment he saw a strange figure peeping out through a thicket of dwarf bamboo about eight feet in height. It had eyes four or five inches in diameter with which it stared at the woodcutter, its hair dishevelled. Brave man though he was, he shrank back from this horrible sight and, pale with terror took to his heels in the direction of the village. On arriv-

Digitized by Google

ing there he was brought to himself and he related to the villagers what he had seen. He was not bold enough to reurn to the mountain to cut wood and stayed in his own house for three or four days, in bed. His friends visited him, and were told in detail about the occurrence in the mountain.

He never perfectly recovered from the shock he sustained at the sight of the horrible creature in the mountain, and at length returned to his native place, leaving the mountains forever.

It is said that the Yama-otoko never does harm to men. In connection with this there remains the following tradition.

On a certain mountain a group of woodcutters were taking a rest sitting around a big fire. Suddenly a strange-looking man made an abrupt appearance among them and began warming himself. As the stranger did no harm, the woodcutters kept silence and left him alone. After a while the strange visitor said, "You all must be thinking of me as a suspicious man, an uncanny figure. Apprehension seems to be stealing over you?" He pretended he was able to read the woodcutter's minds. Indeed, he had rightly guessed what they were thinking of him. They began to be fearful of this curious creature.

Just then a piece of firewood, burning in the fire, which may have contained some air, burst with a big noise. The stranger uttered an ejaculation, jumped up, and disappeared. He was certainly a Yama-otoko it was geneaally believed. And, according to the ideas generally entertained by people in those days, although he was able to guess what was being thought by men, he was surprised by the bursting of the burning firewood, which was beyond his power to foretell. That was why he was frightened and made good his escape.

There is a tradition concerning the Nikko mountains, among which there is one named Toyama, which is quite isolated. Although it is not so high, it is very steep and abounds in strange rocks and stones. On the summit is a small Buddhist chapel enshrining *Tamonten*, an Indian deity. Just in front of that chapel is a fasting hall. Both are built on piles of stones. Adherents of Buddhism used to be confined in this hall to pray for anything they longed for, observing a strict fast. On their prayers being responded to, after at least ten or twelve days confinement, they would descend the mountain.

However, it is said that those whose prayers were not responded to were forced to return home, being unable to stand the rigid fast, on account of a variety of hindrances. These hindrances were not necessarily suffered by all the people in the hall. At dead of night a tempest would ravage the vicinity, it was felt by some of the fasters. They would spring to their feet at midnight feeling that the hall was about to be blown away. Then they would find that in reality nothing had happened. Their fellow-adherents were in sound slumber. The alarmed fasters would think, then, it must have been a dream and go to sleep. Soon they would imagine an earthquake or a landslide, or a falling of the mountain as if the hall itself were about to be smashed. They would again find that these disasters were merely their dreams. After retiring to their beds again they would be harassed by all kinds of other menaces, as a result of which they would be forced to pass the whole night without a minute's repose. Thus they

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

would be exhausted by lack of sleep and food, and forced to leave the hall. It is recorded that in an extreme case, one of the fasters imagined he was being kicked from the precipice under the hall by some mysterious creature. It seemed inevitable that such experiences often occurred to some people, while some of the people confined in the hall never were affected by these horrors.

It was generally believed that the god punished on these fast occasions those who ill-treated their parents or those who were polluted. On the contrary, those who had not offended the gods were considered sinless, and did not suffer any torture.

For the reason that there was this kind of belief among the inhabitants of the vicinity of the Nikko Mountains, it was usual for the youth of Shimosa Province and its neighbourhood to climb this mountain. Most of the visitors were confined in the noted hall of fasting. Furthermore, those young fellows who ran away from home in pursuit of something further were always followed up to this hall, where they were supposed to be praying for their wishes. And on seeing them under rigorous Buddhist discipline their parents were said to have returned home at ease.

This was a custom of the Tokugawa Era. Today few peasants' sons attend the fasting-hall on the summit of Mt. Toyama, nor even the sons of the labouring classes. The story remains as a tradition.

Much of the national sentiment of the people of Japan can be traced to such simple-minded traditions as these, handed down from time out of mind.

Digitized by Google

THE RED CROSS WITH OF JAPAN

Heroes Honored

IMPERIAL sanction has recently been given to enshrine at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo, the spirits of Tatsuzo Yanagisawa and twenty others of the Japan Red Cross Relief Corps, who participated in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-5, and died on the field of duty, for which the Japan Red Cross has long been applying to the competent authorities. A memorial service in their honour was held on April 24, followed by a festival on April 25 and 26.

Dr. Saigo Goes Abroad

Dr. Y. Saigo, Surgeon Lieutenent-General, Director of the head hospital in Tokyo of the Japan Red Cross Society, been sent to the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Russia, for the purpose of studying hospital work as well as present conditions in the surgical fields in those countries. He left Yokohama on April 26 by the O.S.K. liner Korea-maru.

Ishiguro Nightingale Medal Awarded

The Ishiguro Medal in memory of Florence Nightingale, to be conferred on twenty model nurses strictly selected from among those who have served at the head or branch hospitals of the Japan Red Cross Society, excelling in personality as well as professional skill and executing their duty with diligence, and kindness to patients, has been granted to the following nurses:

Matsué Hayashi, Honami Matsunami, Koiné Saito, Kimiyo Aonuma, Katsu Saito, Komisa Hashikawa, Taka Aoki, Tsugi, Urata, Mitsui Wazawa, Taki Tsuji Suga Suzuki, Miné-ko Uryu, Yori Toda, Chiyo Hori, Tama Sasé, Fudé, Wakayama, Hatsu Yasuzawa, Kumi Tsurushima, and Sui Kimijima.

Japanese Representatives at Rome International Congress

Surgeon-Captain Ryuzo Yosomiya of the Japanese Army now stationed in France and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Yoshiharu Kamoayashi of the Navy, staying in Germany, have been appointed to represent the Japan Red Cross Society at the meeting of the International Experts Commission for protecting civilians from the dangers of chemical warfare, which is to be held in Rome in April this year, at the invitation of the Italian Red Cross Society.

Digitized by Google

Honors Conferred

[illegible] section has recently been [illegible] on to [illegible] at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo, the spirits of [illegible] Yamagata and [illegible] of the Japan Red Cross [illegible] who participated in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-5, and died on the field of duty for which the Japan Red Cross has been [illegible] to the contemporaneous. A memorial service in memorial was held on April 24, followed by [illegible] on April 25 and 26.

Dr. Saito Goes Abroad

Dr. Y. Saito, Surgeon Lieutenant-General, Director of the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo of the Japan Red Cross Society, is soon to the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Roumania, for the purpose of studying hospital work as well as [illegible] conditions in the hospital fields in those countries. The Hon. Y. Saito is on April 20 by the O.S.K. line's Kamakura-maru.

Ishiguro Nightingale Medal Awarded

The Ishiguro Medal in memory of Florence Nightingale, to be conferred on [illegible] Red Cross nurses who have rendered [illegible] service during the Great War, was awarded to Miss Yoshi Kato, Miss Kiku Sakai, Miss Kiyo Asuma, Miss Aki Tsuji, Miss Shizu Shirai, Miss Hideko Ueno, Miss Yoshi Ono, Miss Sei Tanaka, Miss Yasuko Kawada, Miss Tsuru Yamawaki, and Miss Junjiro.

Japanese Response Gratifies Rainey

Since [illegible] Rainey of Illinois introduced in the House of Representatives [illegible] the Japanese Army now stationed in Siberia and Kiang on Liberation Committee Yoshiro Kamewaki to the United States, [illegible] in China, have been appointed to represent the Japan Red Cross Society at the meeting of the International Express Committee [illegible] protecting [illegible] medical service, which is to be held in Rome in April this year, at the invitation of the Italian Red Cross Society.

Digitized by Google

The Editor's Diary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Editor's Diary

MARCH 11.—Program of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester who will present to His Majesty the Emperor the Order of the Garter was informally announced today by the Board of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department.

March 12.—Holding himself responsible for being unable to control the Lower House during discussion of the small electral district system, Mr. Hajimé Motoda, Speaker of the House, tendered to Premier Baron Tanaka his resignation.

March 13.—The bill for the small electoral district system after continuous disturbances, was at length submitted to a committee of the House of Representatives today.

M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Chief of the Secretariat, League of Nations, arrived at Tokyo.

March 14.—Election of the successor to Mr. Motoda, Speaker of the Lower House, resulted in the choice of Mr. Mosuke Kawahara of the Seiyukai Party.

On account of violent wind, many conflagrations occurred. The most serious was that at Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture, where more than 1,200 houses were destroyed, followed by a fire in Yokohama reducing to ashes over 70 houses, one at Omori in the outskirts of Tokyo, destroying more than 50 houses, thus one in Fukagawa Ward, Tokyo, where 20 odd houses were burnt, and on Oshima Island, Izu Prefecture, 46 houses were burnt.

March 15.—The election of members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly taking place tomorrow, the electoral campaign has reached its climax, meetings numbering more than 360 throughout Tokyo.

March 16.—Election held of the members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly.

March 17.—The election of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly resulted in the Minseito gaining 38 seats, 19 for the Seiyukai, and the Proletarian Party 6 seats, 19 neutrals, and two Kakushin Club men.

March 18.—M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Chief of the Secretariat, League of Nations, attended a lecture meeting under the auspices of the Japan League of Nations Association.

March 19.—The blue ribbon medal was conferred today on Miss Clara A. Camsels, of the Soshin Girls' High School, Yokohama, who has devoted over forty years to efforts in educational and religious undertakings in this country.

Messrs. Dorset and Morse, technologists of the Agricultural Department of the United States, reached Japan today for the purpose of investigating the manufacture of persimmons dried on skewers and soy brewing, industries peculiar to this country.

March 20.—The plenary meeting of the House of Representatives in a debate on the small electoral district system was thrown into such confusion that four recesses were necessary. Upon resumption of the debate after the fourth adjournment, there was still greater turmoil,

Digitized by Google

and the Seiyukai Party and Shinto Club lodged complaints against Minseito members with the Public Procurator of the Tokyo District Court, charging them with assault and interruption of official duties,

March 21.—A compromise was reached between the Government and Opposition parties in connection with the small electoral dis- trict system bill.

March 22.—The Lower House passed the bill for small electeral districts.

Fleet-Admiral Viscount Yoshika Inouye, a veteran of the Satsuma Clan, passed away at the age of etghty-five.

March 23.—Dr. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa, Emeritus Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, who has long devoted himself to cancer research has been awarded recognition by the Cancer Research Laboratory in Muenchen, Germany. The award was remitted to Dr. Vorezsch, German Ambassador, and presented at the German Embassy today.

Mr. Teiichi Sugita, noted veteran politician since the days of the Jiyuto (Liberal Party), precursor of the Seiyukai, passed away at the age of 79.

March 24.—A boy was born to T.I.H. Prince and Princess Higashikuni.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations concerning the Tsinan incident have at last been concluded, and the settlement was provisionally signed by the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Nanking.

March 25.—On hearing of the death of Marshal Foch, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan sent a personal telegram of condolence to his family. His Majesty commanded that on the occasion of the Marshal's funeral, Dr. Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to France, attend as Imperial Messenger and present wreath.

The 56th session of the Imperial Diet ended today.

March 26.—The 56th session of the Imperial Diet was formally closed at the House of Peers in the presence of His Majesty.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, prominent Indian poet and philosopher, arrived at Tokyo.

March 27.—Mr. Gengetsu Yazawa, leading artist of the Japanese school, member of the display committee of the forthcoming Japanese Fine Arts Exhibition is Paris, left Tokyo this morning for France.

March 28.—The settlement of the Tsinan affair was formally signed this morning by Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Secretary of the nationalist Government, at Nanking. General Suzuki, Chief of the General Staff, proceeded to the Imperial Palace this afternoon and asked His Majesty for the Imperial sanction for issuing a formal command in regard to the evacuation of the Japanese forces in Shantung. The sanction was immediately obtained.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and M. Avenol, Vice-Chief of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, left Tokyo today.

Prof. Disberg, the renowned German inventor of aspirin, arrived at Tokyo today.

March 29.—The Imperial Household Department today announced that Her Majesty the Empress is enceinte.

March 31.—The first son of H.I.H. Prince Asaakira Kuni, heir of H.I.H.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni,. was christened today, as Prince Kuniaki.

April 1.—The Aerial Transportation Co. started today conveyance of mail.

April 2.—The various provisions regarding the organization of the Colonial Department, which were submitted to the Throne for sanction on April 1, were referred to the Privy Council for deliberation.

April 4.—Mr. Shiro Ikegami, Civil Administrator of the Government General of Chosen, highly reputed for his ability in colonial administration, died today.

April 5.—Word was received from Moscow that an understanding has been reached between Japan and Russia with reference to Japanese fishery in Russian waters.

Prof. Rader, Oriental scholar, has arrived from France, to be Head of the Maison Franco-Japonaise. He is to aid in the completion of a great Buddhist dictionary, of which compilation is now going on.

April 6.—H. I. H. Colonel Prince Higashikuni listened to lectures in connection with various social problems, by officials of the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Boards of Social Affairs.

Prof. Shinkichi Uesugi, eminent scholar of constitutional law, died today. He long taught constitutional law at the Tokyo Imperial University.

April 7.—The new Turkish Ambassador to Japan, with his wife, arrived at Yokohama today.

April 8.—The steward of H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor, called at the residence of Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa, to ask for the hand of Prince Tokugawa's elder sister Miss Kiku-ko, on behalf of the Prince.

Mr. Komakichi Matsuoka, Japanese Labour representative at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, left Tokyo today..

April 9.—Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the International Y.M.C.A., visiting this country, proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning where His Majesty received him in audience. Dr. Mott was accompanied by Mr. Neville, American Charge d'Affaires.

April 10.—Preliminary negotiations regarding the exchange of documents in connection with the Nanking and Hankow incidents took place today between Secretary Horiuchi, Mr. Kamimura Consul at Shanghai, and Secretary-Interpreter Arino, on the Japanese side, and Mr. Chow Lung-kuang, of China, in Nanking.

Digitized by Google